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The Runday Journal has double the circuof any Sunday paper in Indiana, ice five cents.

THE SCLDIERS' MONUMENT-

Age says it has received a letter ser of architecture in one of our asking that a vigorous protest irst the introduction into the of the German renaissance cture as manifested in the ac-Mr. Bruno Schmitz of the nment. The Age does not guest, but announces that point out specifically not deserve the high as received, while the award his design petitors." These, teet, the Age re-" and as demon-

erican architects

ments of monu-

after the accept-

the commission

aly on the sup-

alighted native om disappointed competitors, but another source in the natural and patriotic wish that the award should have gone to an American. Since the publication of the competing designs such criticisms have peaced. Whatever faults the best artists and rehitects may find in the Schmitz design, they are compelled, as in the case of the Art Age, to acknowledge that the commission and no alternative than to make the award as it did. It must, of course, be a gratfestion to the commissioners to have their setion sustained in this way. In the adverse eriticisms upon the merits of Mr. Schmitz's work they have no further interest than that of any other citizen. It was not to be exsected that any plan chosen would meet the approval of all, or would be the ideal monu-Discussions and criticisms are inevituch cases, and are to be welcomed. of them comes artistic education. successful designers will follow and profit by the suggestions and ideas advanced grove their methods and be more fortunate

in future contests.

have produced more discord than a factory A QUESTION OF VERBS. full of organs could create. The latest assault A contributor to the American Magazine rives an account of her experience in seeking a bit of philological information, which is nteresting, as showing how literary authorities may differ in regard to the use of their own language. This writer, being in numbery some years ago concerning the word "mumps," wrote to a number of distinguished one asking whether it should be followed by the verb "is" or "are." The idea of the nvestigator was of course, that there must be a right and wrong about the matter, and that the answers of the learned individuals applied to would be uniform, but on the contrary a diversity of opinion was developed. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who evidently considered the question rather from a medical then a literary stand-point, wrote that as numps commonly affect both sides, he would use a plaral verb. J. G. Holland discreetly took refuge behind the dictionaries, which gree that the word is plural, and must, of gree, be used with a plural verb. George was of the opinion that undoubtedly number, like linguist, Richard Grant coming replied that it was a subject to which he had given no attention, and addd, rather crushingly, that it was a point thish seemed to him of no importance. Prof. grand, of Columbia College, and President ceter, of Yale, agreed that "mumps is." comes Wentworth Higginson frankly conthat in using such words he so cond his sentences as to avoid the prob-L. Clemens quoted Emerson to prove

> ord under discussion is ut White was unding its grammatical sable class of per-

is," and Longfellow decisively

o word is plural and has no

sh of necessity, say are and

Mumps ia, or are, a comparatively rare disease. There are, however, other words of technical rules with a view to avoiding the scorn of the purists. There is "politics," for instance. According to Worcester and Webster, weighty authorities, it must be acknowledged, politics "is" a singular noun. Notwithstanding this, it is safe to say that only those pedants who talk by book and regard the form as more important than the sense, ever say "politics is" without inward protest. For there is the most ample proof that politics "are." To adopt the argument of Dr. Holmes, politics must be plural, because they affect both sides-in fact, several sides. If there were but one kind of politics, or but one kind existed at any given time, the singular verb would be less objectionable; but every six-year-old child who saw the gaily caparisoned politicians who held a national convention in town last week knew that there were other parties, whose members held other beliefs and might decorate with other badges. To ask the public to adhere to the singular form at a time when it is engaged in contemplation of Republican politics, of Democratic and Prohibition and Methodist politics, to say nothing of the Belva Lockwood variety, is to insult its intelligence. There is a certain amount of confidence to be placed in the dictionary, but there are times when the devotees of that work may go too far in insist ing upon adherence to it. If high authorities may disagree upon so trifling a matter as the grammatical status of the mumps, erdinary citizens with no literary reputations to maintain ought to be excused for disregarding arbitrary rules in relation to so important, all-pervading and all-absorbing a matter as politics. At least they should be pormitted, without criticism, to say "politics are" until election day, after which there will be fewer kinds, and "is" can be resumed.

Frederick is yet to be made. One is laying off the armor, while the other has just put it on. If bistory does justice to the two men the American Emperor will fill a much higher siche in the temple of fame than pean Emperor is likely to reach. Frederick might, and probably would, prove himself a great sovereign if he were REFORMS AND REFORMERS. to live, but Dom Pedro has already done so Professional reformers, particularly those The former is bolieved to possess the el bearing a church label, are a curious people ments of a liberal and philanthropic rules, with as great a capacity for blundering as while the latter has demonstrated his title to General Grant declared the Democratic party the character beyond a doubt. In all essento have. The purpose of all reformers is, of tial respects the Brazilian Emperor is one of course, to regulate sublunary affairs in acthe greatest sovereigns of modern times. No cordance with their own private views of other has done anything like as much for his morality and rectitude. The efforts of these country or his subjects as he. His entire people is commendable precisely to the extent reign has been one of progress and, as far to which they are able to distinguish evil circumstances would permit, of beneficent reagencies from good. It is always proper to sults, culminating at last in the abolition of fight the devil, but it is first necessary to slavery in Brazil. Dom Pedro himself has know the devil before attacking him. Right for many years been an advocate of liberal here is where mistakes occur. The good peoprogress, a student of science, a generous patron ple who resolve to start upon a crusade against of the fine arts and of industrial enterprises, the powers of sin will, with singular fatuity. and a firm friend of good government. Unpass a horned and hoofed der very difficult conditions he has accombreathing out fire and brimstone, and plished great results, making Brazil a great will assail some entirely harmless developcountry almost in spite of herself. Although ment of the innocently human rather than a crowned sovereign since he was six years the diabolically depraved propensities. From old, Dom Pedro has always shown himself time out of mind have they done this. The possessed of democratic instincts, and most notable exhibition of this tendency was marked feature of his character and reign has in Puritan times, when even the innocent been his undisguised admiration for the inplayfulness of youth was frowned upon as stitutions of the United States and his firm symptom of deep depravity, and the individfriendship for the government and people. ual whose frowns upon sinners were the There is no sovereign living whose death will blackest was the nearest to sainthood. The be a greater loss to civilization or be more persons who formulated the Connecticut "blue laws" were "reformers." The good sincerly mourned by his subjects than that of Dom Pedro. people of Connecticut did not need such laws for the regulation of their conduct, and the had ones were not restrained thereby. That reform was ineffectual, since it was directed real evil. The the same noticed all the way down the line of history since that period. At one time the proposal to place stoves in churches at the New Denison Hotel. was regarded as a manifestation of the Evil One. Stoyes, however, went in, and no evil

effects, at least upon souls, seemed

women, but the decorations survived, with the

pious regulators have waged relentless war

against musical instruments in churches, and

is upon Sunday newspapers. The Reformed

Presbyterians have declared a boycott upon

them. Any member who ventures to advertise

in one of them is to be disciplined, and no

announcement of religious services is to be

made in their columns by any reformed pas-

tor. The reformed branch of the Presby-

terian fold is not extensive, and the effect

upon the newspapers is not likely to be felt.

The sympathy in the matter should all be ex-

tended to the unfortunate church people

The Reformed Presbyterian merchant, be hi

"bargains" never so wonderful, cannot call

attention to them in Sunday papers, and he is

therefore doomed to see his hated and less

sanctimonious rival catch the early Monday

worm. It is natural to suppose that a

sinner who should stray into a Reformed

Presbyterian Church, drawn thither by a

Sunday newspaper announcement, would not

be welcome. It is even more probable that

a class of persons who could agree to such

narrow, illiberal policy seldom read papers of

any description. However it may be, the

Sunday papers will be published regularly and

continue to prosper until the Reformers,

tired of beating their heads so hopelessly

against a wall, withdraw to consider their

wounds; for reformers may come and re

formers may go, but the Sunday newspaper

has come to stay, and will go on indefinitely.

SIBERIA

Most readers of George Kennan's papers

pon the Russian convict system will gather

considerable valuable information other than

that relating to the main subject under con-

sideration. In particular will they be obliged

to revise their early impressions of Siberia

gathered mainly from their school geographies.

As Mr. Kennan very truly says, the prevail-

ing idea is that Siberia is a barren province

understanding. To illustrate the extent of

this Russian province, he states that if coun-

tries could be moved like dissected maps, the

entire United States from Maine to California

of arctic climate and with a scattering popu-

Now is the time to subscribe.

flowers and

follow. Another crusade was upon

ornaments

A Semi-Centennial Celebration. The Diocese of Indiana of the Protestant Episcopa! Church was organized at the convention held in Madison on the 9th day of June, 1838fifty years ago. This event, with its progress since, will be celebrated next Thursday, at Christ Church, in a befitting manner, and will be continued in the evening by a banquet

Among the early settlers of Indiana were persons who had been baptized and trained in t church. Services had been occasionally celebrated in several places soon after the organization of the State, an illustration of the enduring attachment of churchmen for the worship of the church. It was not, however, until 1835 that ateffectively. Late in that year Bishop Kemper, the first missionary bishop of the American church, with a small company of missionaries, brought together the churchmen in a few localities and organized them into parishes and missions. At the first diocesan convention, held at Madison on June 9, 1838 nine parishes were reported, six clergymen and ten lay delegates representing five parishes. were present, and of these only one survives. Rev. Jas. B. Britton, now living in California. The church buildings of that day were of a primitive order. The methods of locomotion were difficult, over surface mud roads, in rough conveyances, and the contrast with the present comfortable railway carriages and their rapid transit can now hardly be realized.

Notwithstanding the many disadvantages and difficulties to be overcome, mainly the neglect of the church to have recognized and occupied this inviting missionary field at an early date. the progress of the church has followed along with that of the State. Now the diocese comprises 36 parishes, 14 organized and 5 parochial missions, 38 clergymen, 31 lay readers, 1,756 families, 5,437 communicants and prosperous Sunday-schools connected with every parish and mission. The church edifices are of much greater capacity and many are fine specimens of architecture. In the records of the diocese are found the names of a large number of distinguished and worthy citizens who were parochial officers, delegates to annual conventions and occupying other positions in the work assigned the laity."

During the fifty years since its organization the diocese has had the ministration of four bishops, and they were admirably qualified for the laborious duties which have been so faithfully discharged. The Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, the thirty-first in the succession of American bishops, was consecrated the first missionary bishop of Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin and the whole Northwest, Sept. 25, 1835, and died May 24, 1870. The first bishop of Indiana, Rt. Rev. George Upfold, the fiftieth in succession, was consecrated in Christ Church, of this city, Dec. 16, 1849, and died Aug. 26, 1872, for nine years invalid from over-work and sure in the discharge of his apiritual overseer of the diocese. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Cruikshank Talbot, the second bishop, was consecrated missionary bishop of the Northwest, in Christ Church, Indianapolis, Feb. 15, 1860, the seventieth in sucssion. He was elected assistant bishop of Indiana on account of the failing health of Bishop Upfold, Aug. 24, 1865, and consequence. The lation composed of semi-savage natives and | became bishop in 1872, at the death of atly used in con- degraded exiles. Of its area they have little | Bishop Upfold. He died Jan. 15, 1883. The Rt. Rev. David Buel Knickerbacker, the one hundred and thirtieth in succession, was consecrated

the third bishop of Indiana Oct. 14, 1883, having

to the episcopate, in Minacapolis, first as mis-

pent his whole clerical life until his elevation

pary, and then as rector of Gethsemane

and from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico,

could be set down in the middle of Siberia

without touching anywhere the boundaries

of the latter territory. Alaska and all the

states of Europe, with the exception of Russia,

could then be fitted into the margin, and

after that more than 300,000 square miles

would be to spare. Reaching from the latitude

of Greenland to that of Cuba there is, nat-

urally, a great diversity of climate, and

while a moment's reflection will convince

one of this without reference to map or other

authority, it is with something of surprise, so

strong are the old impressions that Kennan's

descriptions of his first days' travel into the

penal territory are read. The road lined with

triple rows of silver birches, the flowery

plains and the cultivated fields so attractively

described, present so different a picture from

the one early formed that it is difficult to

realize that the same country is meant. Th

newly-found charm, however, is but fleeting

earthly paradise: but it goes, alas, straight is

an inferno. Dante pictured few things more

horrible than this prison at Tiumen, bu

Dante's hell was of the imagination, and this

is real. The shadow of imperial power is over

that land, and the blooming, fertile plains los

DOM PEDRO III.

Two emperors are now dying in Europe

and side by side in the daily paper appear

bulletins announcing their slow but sure de-

cline. Emperor Frederick is dying at Berlin,

or Pottsdam, and Emperor Dom Pedro at

Milan. The latter is really the greater man

of the two. His record is made, while that of

all attractions to Americans as they feel in

That avenue of birches should lead to

To the untiring energy and offerts of the ishops of the diocese is due its present proserous condition, and the foundation has been rmiy laid for more rapid growth. The value f church property, as reported last year, was 569,700, and the offerings were \$111,463.25. The liberality of the laity, from whom the revenues of the diocese are mainly derived, is increasing and the gifts and bequests make a large showing. The diocese is free from debt, and \$30,000 has been subscribed to the endowment fund. The endebtedness of parishes has been substantially decreased; the provision for thristian education is increasing; the improvesents of church buildings and furniture are extending over the diocese, and the Sundaychools are increasing in number and attend-

Among the institutions of the diocese there can be named: The diocesan library, at Indianapolis; the Howe Grammar School for boys, at Lims; St. Stephen's Hospital, at Richmond; the Indianapolis Institute for Young Ladies; the Barker Hall, at Michigan City, a fine school and parish-house fully equipped and furnished at a cost of \$10,000; the diocesan paper, the Church Worker, at Indiscapolis. The following funds are accumulating: Educational fund to prepare tudents for the ministry; church-building fund; the itinerate and superannuated fund; the fund for diocesan missions: the orphanage fund and the St. Stephen's Hospital cot fund, mainly the contributions of children. These sas substantial evidences of church work and its growth. The liberal bequests of John B. Howe and the gifts of his widow, the munificient pift of Mr. Barker as a memorial of his deceased children, and the large gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Viele, of Evansville, to maintain and enlarge the facilities of church worship in that city and for other needs of the church. are examples of cheerful giving worthy of emu-

THE international committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, at 40 East Twenty third street, New York, has just issued the association Year Book for 1888. This pamphlet of 200 pages contains, among other matter, the following: A valuable historical paper, entitled "The Early Story of the Confederation of the American Associations," by William Chauncey Langdon, D. D.; annual reports of the secretaries and corresponding members of the international committee, indicating the present condition of the work in all parts of the United States and Canada; full statistical reports of the American associations, including the college, railroad, German, colored and Indian departments: names of 700 ceneral secretaries and other naid officers; members of international and State committees; number and value of association buildings; statistical summary of the whole field: list of associations in foreign countries, and name and postoffice address of every association in America. There are now, according to this annual report, 1,240 associations in America. and 3,804 in the world. The American associations have a membership of 175,000; they own buildings valued at \$5,609,265, and have a tota net property of \$7,261,658; last year they ex pended \$1,181,338 in local work, and \$104,949 in general work. Seven hundred and fifty-two men are devoting their entire time to the local, State and international work as secretaries and assistants. There are twenty-three State committees that employ one or more traveling sec retaries, and the international committee's sec retarial force numbers fourteen. Seventyseven of these associations are engaged specially in work among railroad men, ten among German-speaking young men, 273 are in colleges, twenty-nine are colored and eighteen Indian. Two hundred and twenty-six associations repor educational classes in from one to fifteen branches of study, 287 report special attention to physical culture through gymnasiums and outdoor sports, 398 Bible classes, 367 Bible training classes, and 661 weekly prayer-meet ings are among the services for young men only, which are reported.

MINOR MENTION.

TongaLoo is not the name of a new kind o chewing-gum, but of a colored university in Mississippi which has just been holding successful commencement exercises. Connected with the founding of the university is a bit of ro mance. Before the war Tongaloo was one the famous cotton plantations of Mississippi, It consisted of over 2,000 acres, and its owner had as many slaves as there are now students in the university. He was a bachelor, and, with his retainers and dusky serfs, lived like a baron. The time came when the old bachelor's heart was touched. He woed and won on the condition that he would build for the prospective bride the finest house in Mississippi. This meant the profits on several years' cotton crops and perhaps the sacrifice of a good many likely young slaves, but Mr. - owner of Tongaloo, was in love and did not stop to count the cost. When the cage was ready he went for the bird, but it had flown; that is to say lady had changed her mind. With this sad information as a reward for his fidelity the jilted bachelor returned to Tongaloo. and instead of putting a bullet through his brain ordered his untenanted mansion to be used for a cotton warehouse. He died or was killed during the war, leaving no heirs, and his estate passed to the State. After the war the American Missionary Society purchased for a mere song five hundred acres of the estate with the mansion, which, with slight alterations, was converted into Tongaloo University. It seems almost like a freak of fate that the great house. built from the profits of slave labor and the traffic in human flesh, should be first occupied for the education of colored children. The original mansion is now one of half a dozen buildings devoted to educational purposes, and Tongaloo has become one of the largest instituions for colored youth in the South.

PERHAPS some of our readers would like to know exactly the position taken by the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly in regard to the creature Adam. Here is the judgment as en

tered of record: "Now, therefore, it is the judgment of this General Assembly that Adam's body was directly fashioned by Almighty God of the dust of the ground, without any natural animal parentage of any kind. The wisdom of God prompted Him to reveal the fact, while the inscrutable mode of His action therein he has not revealed. While therefore, the church does not propose to touch, handle or conclude any question of science which belongs to God's kingdom of nature, she must, by her divine constitution, see that these quesions are not thrust upon her to break the si ence of Scripture and supplement it by any scientific hypothesis concerning the mode of God's being or acts in creation, which are incrutable to us. It is therefore ordered that the complaint in this case be not sustained, and the judgment of the Synod of Georgia be, and the same is, hereby in all things affirmed."

THE great American blasphemer has about reached the end of his rope. His reply to Dr. Field seemed strong because of the weakness o his opponent; but his reply to Mr. Gladstone appears to be only what it is, the quintessence of nonsense. It is simply a rehash of blasphemou bosh. The objections to Christianity which i raises have been answered a thousand times. and they are not worthy a moment's notice. Mr. Gladstone used up Ingersoll completely, and it is o be hoped that the readers of the North Amercan Review may be spared any further essays

AMERICAN newspapers are not the only ones that make mistakes. The National Zeitung, of

Mr. Villard has expressed a sentimental interest in an expedition of the sort under projection by a party of Berlin capitalists, and I presumsome bright German correspondent has popped him off as its head. But he has no pecuniary interest in that or any expedition to the south pole." Mrs. Villard added that her busband would soon return from Europe, and "join me and the children at Dobbs's Ferry." which is certainly a more sensible scheme than bunting for the south pole.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S wife might almost be salled a daughter of the army. Her father was Brevet Major-general Daniel Henry Rucker, Her mother was, prior to her marriage, Mis-Irene Curtis, daughter of Lieut. Wm. Curtis, of the army, and adopted daughter of Colonel Wisler, Fourth United States Infantry. Mrs. Sheridan bears her mother's name, Irene. Her father was, after the war, on the staff of Lieutenantgeneral Sheridan in Chicago, and one year after she left school she married him. They have three daughters, Mary, Irene and Louise, and one son, Philin.

A GREAT many people in Indianapolis will re joice because at last a street-car line is being built to Crown Hill When, in response to publie needs and demands, the Journal agitated this matter, a year ago and more, the old company would have been wise to give heed. Had it shown a disposition to accommodate citizens by building this line, some of its other shorteom ings might have been overlooked, and certainly less of that "unfriendly feeling" of which it complained would have existed.

THE Reformed Presbyterian General Assemoly decline to "affiliate" with the United States government, and will not hold church relations with any Christian body that allows its members to "affiliate" with the government in any way that indicates a concession of allegiance to it so long as it maintains its present refusal to recognize Jesus Christ. To use a mild term, the Reformed Presbyterian General Assembly is an ass.

It is very gracious and pleasant for Captain Ritter to come to the defense of the Methodist General Conference, but his attempt to avoid their record will not reach. It has been written. and it is not creditable. The way to prevent a further recurrence of scandal is not to palliate present offenses, but to heartily denounce them.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL has a "reply" to Mr. Gladstone in the last North American Review. He says-but what Mr. Ingersoll says matters very little in these days, especially when he undertakes a controversy on religion with Mr. Gladstone.

How would it do to grant some corporation he right to be Council, Board of Aldermen an Mayorl-News.

Perhaps that wouldn't be much worse the granting the same right to the News.

THE City Council of Chicago will have chance to try their hand on another saloon ordinance. Perhaps the next one will recognize that the people have some rights, as well as

WITH Judge Thurman in the ring there won' be much chance for anybody else. The of

June will have to do better than this if she

would hold her claim to be the "month of roses. THE fruit is past danger from frost, but it wi not sweeten much in this kind of weather.

BREAKPAST-TABLE CHAT.

"LINGUA" is a new language which threaten to drive out Volapuk. It is based on Latin

RENAN, the philologist and author, has been appointed a grand officer in the Legion of MRS. AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON, the novelist,

has a geranium collection that some botanists pronounce the finest in the world. Ir is announced that women who would head the procession at watering-places this summer

should wear bonnets, dresses and sun-shades of the same material. THE holy water disappeared from the font of a church in Paris, and the priest senta detective

to watch the doors. It was discovered that a During his recent visit to Dunkirk General Boulanger received some fulsome compliments from the same old market-woman who twenty

odd years ago gave a silver fish to the Empres JULIA WARD Howe and Queen Victoria an exactly the same age. They both celebrated

their sixty-ninth birthday this month. The former achieved greatness; the latter had greatness thrust upon her. A CONSEQUENTIAL old native at Washington,

making her first call on a Senator's wife, said to her: "I have asked all about you, and find that I can know you with perfect safety." The call had not been returned up to last accounts. A POOR widow of Concordia, Kan., who has

been an invalid for more than a year, and who recently fell down stairs and broke her arm, has been dunned three times within a week for 10 cents by an alleged business man of that place. JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY says that a poet has no right to inflict the public with verses which do not suit himself. This is all very well in its way, but the fact is that poets are apt to be too easily suited with their own productions. Mr. Riley is an exception in this particular. QUEEN VICTORIA has commissioned an E

glish artist to paint her portrait that she may send to Prince Bismarck a pleasing souvenir her visit to Berlin. This greatly relieves Bis-marck's apprehensions. He feared that he would be called upon to accept an Indian shawl. MR. EDWARDS PIERREPONT desires it to

stated publicly that there is no foundation whatever for the current report that his wife is the giver of the \$125,000 to be used in building a new recitation hall at Yale. He does not know who did give the money, but he does know that Mrs. Pierrepont did not give it. HARPER'S Bazar: Miss Gladys-You appeared

abruptly with your errand a while ago. You must not come so suddenly into the room when Mr. Smithers is spending the evening with me. Bridget—Suddent! And is it suddent ye call it, and me at the kayhole a full three-quarters of

IT is rumored in England that Lord Delaware's eldest son, Lord Cantelupe, is about to marry a Miss Joicey, an American heiress, said to have an income of \$100,000 a year. If Cantelupe is not superior to many English aristocrats who have married American girls his engagement may well be considered a melon-choly fair from various points of view.

THE late Countess Catherine Feedorovpa Tiesenhausen was a granddaughter of the famous Russian general of the Napoleonic wars, Prince Kutuzoff. Her father was killed at Austerlitz. She became a lady of honor at the Russian court in 1813, and remained in that position for eventy-two years. She was eighty-five years of age at her death, which occurred in the Win-

CAPTAIN W. H. WELLS, of the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad, relates that the other day a party of visitors was watching the payvies at work on his road, and an Irishman in particular attracted their attention. He was picking away through the hard clay, puffing, when one of the visitors remarked: "Pat, you find it pretty hard, don't you!"
I've struck the solid South." "Begorra, sir,

The splendid monument to Maria Theresa lately dedicated at Vienna, is by far the finest and most costly work of the kind in the Empire. The illustrious Empress is represent in a sitting posture, her right arm extended and her left hand grasping the sceptre. At the four corners are equestrian figures of her four great generals, Daun, Laudon, Traun and Khevenhueller, The inscriptions are simple; on the front, "Maria Theresa," and on the back, "Erected by THERE has been some controversy as

whether General Sheridan actually rode over Berlin, recently announced that Mr. Henry Villard, the railroad magnate, was organizing an expedition to go to the seuth pole. Mrs. Villard was interviewed about it in New York, and says: "It is very, very amusing; but very, very untrue. Let me see; how could it have started?"

the breastworks at the battle of Missionary Ridge of literature, Miss Lieuciler. To Missionary Ridge as follows as follows as follows:

about it to a personal friend: "The fact of the government and Indiana can well ask that, in the second place on the Republican telest, the looking over the host of brilliant animes to followed by a speech of two hours on case is that in the storming of Missionary Ridge host of the second place on the Republican telest, Tourist to exist as a co-ordinate branch of the government and Indiana can well ask that, in looking over the host of brilliant names to fill the second place on the Republican telest, Tourist to exist as a co-ordinate branch of the government and Indiana can well ask that, in looking over the host of brilliant names to fill the second place on the Republican telest, Tourist to exist as a co-ordinate branch of the government and Indiana can well ask that, in the second place on the Republican telest, Tourist to exist as a co-ordinate branch of the government and Indiana can well ask that, in the second place on the Republican telest, Tourist to exist as a co-ordinate branch of literature, Miss Lieucille.

I was mounted and rode over the bost of the government as a co-ordinate branch of the second place on the Republican telest, Tourist to exist as a co-ordinate branch of literature.

I was mounted and rode over the bost of the government as a co-ordinate branch of the second place on the Ridge.

I was mounted and rode over the bost of the government as a co-ordinate branch of t

parters. The left of Wagner's brigade was at this point. I have always taken special pride in the conduct of my command at Missionary Ridge, Cedar (reck, Five Forks and Sailors'

THE resignation of Dr. Martin B. Anderson, for more than thirty years president of the University of Rochester, has created much interest in literary circles, not only respecting the proposed retirement of the venerable Dr. Anderson but respecting his probable successor.

Among those most favorably mentioned are the Rev. David L. Hill, LL. D., president of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., and Prof. H. Johnson, D. D., of Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa. Dr. Hill is one of the youngest college presidents in the country, but has

written text-books on rhetoric, logic and psy

"THAT Bismarck," said M. Lefevre de hains, secretary of the French legestion at Berlin, to the Brothers De Goncourt, "that Bismarck is certainly an astonishing fellow! At my journey to Vienna, after the battle of Sadowa, I learned be was at Brunn. It was July 15. I called upon him at 2 o'clock in the morning, and found him in bed. There was a table at his bedside, upon which two candles were burning and two books were lying. The man was reading, and what do you think he read? You will scarcely believe me when I tell you that it was Paul Feval's 'Hotel Carnavalet.' A NOTED beauty is credited with saying that

to eat often is the secret of gaining flesh. That to have by one something light that can be eaten quickly, such as fruit or a bit of chocolate, and will not overload the stomach, is cellent. Soup, eggs, some meat, and above all salads, and fresh bread are conducive to fat and "looks." This and much more to the same purport is rather out of line with doctors' Scriptions, but we are getting used to that.

Not long ago a long-time dyspeptic averred that
when he got a "bad spell" of "all goneness,"
nothing relieved him like a bit of rich fruit cake.

The duties of a society woman in Washington are not light. In fact, the government ought to furnish a private secretary to every woman who tries to pay her social obligations at the capital. Says the wife of Justice Miller: "The science and practice of social book-keeping have been reduced to a nicety. The first thing is to enter the names of all ladies calling and leaving their cards, their addresses when given; the day they called, the day they receive and something about them when they are strangers to you. This is the foundation of your scheme. Then you follow it up by crediting your return visit and making any notes respecting the parties to guide your future action."

Boston Advertiser: At the woman's suffage festival last night one of the most charming was related of the author of "Ben-Hur." When Mrs. Wallace, the aged mother of Gen. Lew. Wallace, came forward to speak, Mrs. Liver-more introduced her as the mother of "Ben-Hur," and then told that when that famous book was written the son allowed his mother's to be the first eyes that looked on it. Upon reading it the mother complimented the son on the mar-velous insight be displayed in depicting the female character in the mother of the hero, whereupon the son answered, "Mother, it is you I have depicted there!" Looking at the grand, antique face of Mrs. Wallace one could well be-

AT the unvailing of the Maria Theresa monument at Vienna, many thousand eager eyes looked out for the Empress, who had not been seen for more than six years upon public occasions. She was dressed in dark-brown satin, with beaded embroidery, and, notwithstanding a fierce sup, wore a boa around her neck. Tall and graceful as ever, the somber character of scene, and was a disappointment to the ladies, who look to her for an example of fashion an elegance. The Emperor led her to the tent, while the two daughters, Gisela and Valerie, and several other princesses followed. you Hasenauer, the architect, and Herr Zumbusch, the sculptor, advanced and begged permission to unveil the monument. The Emperor gave the signal, and the twenty-four curtains forming a circle fell slowly and gradually, while the Emperor and all the gentlemen pres-

GEN. ALVIN P. HOVEY.

How He Repaid a Rebel for a Piece of Deliberate and Cold-Blooded Devilment.

Written for the Sunday Journal. forrespondence of the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1 .- The recent spectacle of the survivors of the war of the rebellion marching to the various cemeteries to pay their respects to fellow-comrades recalled vividly some of the scenes of the late war. That the dangers of war were not confined to the battle-field is well illustrated by the following incident in the career of that grand soldier from Indiana, Gen. Aivin P. Hovey: In the early part of June, 1864, Gen. Jeff C. Davis's division was detached from the main army to occupy Rome, Ga., and while there the term of service of the non-veterans of the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers expired, and Capt. L. A. Cole, of the Ninth Indiana, was ordered to return to Chattanooga and muster them out of the service. Upon reaching Kingstown, the junction of the Rome railroad with the Atlanta & Chattanooga, the commander of the post had information from the front that the enemy were on our railroad north of that point, and an order to them of the need to vote as they pray. stop all trains going north. There were about three hundred of the Illinois men, all armed, and General Hovey was at Kingston with some mustered out, General Hovey being on leave of absence. Hovey assumed the responsibility of telegraphing to General Sherman that he had five hundred well-armed men, and would proceed slowly up the road and ascertain the situation of affairs. Upon arriving at Caesville, six miles south of Resaca, he found that a body of rebel cavalry had been there, had seized and burned a train loaded with supplies and had gone off southward. Upon receiving this intelligence Hovey pushed on up the road, and when about three miles from Cassville tremendous explosion occurred under the engine, which, at the moment, seemed to leap in the air five or six feet, and was then turned over on its side and back in the ditch at the side of the road. There were in the box-car next the engine Gen. A. P. Hovey and Capt. L. A. Cole, of Indiana; Col. Robert F. Smith, James B. Crellis and Matt Ashby, of the Illinois regiment. The second car was filled with horses, and the

third and on to the end of the train were filled with the non-veterans. The force of the explosion was great. The track was torn up for a great distance. The three cars next eagine were badly smased, strange to say, 'neither animal nor beyond a few slight scratches, were injured The coolness of Hovey and the discipline of the men were marvelous, for in less than five minutes a strong skirmishing party was thrown out in the direction of a clump of woods, supposing the enemy to be concealed there, to the east of the road and the remainder of the men formed in line facing the same quarter. On the west side of the road, and a short distance to the south of the scene of the explosion, was a fin mansion on a slightly-rising ground the yard o which was filled with ladies who waved their handkerchiefe and clapped their hands in apparent glee when the accident occurred. Having made search and found the fragments of a '25 pounds," General Hovey sent a sergeant with a party of men house, where they found a man whom they arrested and brought to the General.

Upon being examined, he confessed that a party of rebel cavalry had breakfast at his house that morning, and had deposited the torpedo under the track, and that he knew of it in time to ave stopped the train had he been inclined Thereupon General Hovey ordered the sergeant to return with his men and set fire to the house, which he did, and before the necessary repairs were made by a wrecking party sent out from Resacs and the train moved on, the house was a pile of smoking ruins. The rebel was taken to Chattanooga and turned over to the post commander. The prompt punishment meted out by General Hovey did much to put a stop to this species of warfare. It may not be amiss to state here, that at Cassville an infuriated emale gave the General warning that before he get many miles on his way he would feel the ower of the Confederacy and how they propose o treat invaders, etc. The General did not take the bint. The lady in question was the sister of a prominent unrepentant rebel who has since been rewarded with one of the highest and most rensible positions a good citizen can be called ipon to fill. The way of the transgressor is not hard in this case, for L, Q. C. Lamar is now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Some honors ought to be shared by those who made it possible for the Supreme

overlooked. Serving now as like from the Pirst district of Indiana, his dear to the interests of the country, as well as h immediate constituents, finds no parallel except in that of John Quiney Adams to the right

CHARCOAL BURNING.

Wasteful Industry that Has Come Naught-An Interesting History.

Special to the Indianapolie Journas. NEWARK, June 2.-Charcoal burning, one one of the great industries of the country, is now played out. It is good for the country, and particularly for New Jersey, where it thrived about of any other State, that it is becoming a thing at the past. It was a ruinously wasteful industry from the very start. Thousands of millions at dollars' worth of salable products have been a stroyed in the United States by the charged burners, in order to obtain a product inferior to many of those that were ruined. The chargest burners have been the deadliest enemies of the timber supply of the Nation. Twice have they denuded the mountains of northern New Jersey and greatly thinned out the pineries in the southern part of the State.

Charcoal burning began in this State in 1776 when Cornelius Board started an iron forge Little Falls, and it was greatly extended when Hazenclever came to this country, in 1764. and started several forges and furnaces on his han onial possessions in Passaic county.

It increased rapidly until coal came into new for iron smelting, and since then has gradually decreased, so that the trees have had a chance to grow again on the denuded hills. In recent years, nearly all of the charcoal made has been consumed in the cities, and the consumption in dwellings has decreased constantly, while the factory consumption has not greatly increased Charcoal is a great heat producer, and is exten sively used in jewelry shops and a few other factories, but it is not an economical fuel at any price, and it is dear in the beginning, the war s made on the mountains.

One of the most prominent lumbermen in the ountry speaking about the waste caused by harcoal-burning, said the other day: "De yas know how a rustic charcoal-burner purns coal Well, I will tell you. He levels a space and stacks up the wood on end till it makes a pointed stack about eight feet high and ten or twelve feet in diameter. This he covers with earth and sod until every bit of wood is concealed. When carefully watched night and day until the conversion into charcoal is accomplished. Shop it break into a flame there would be nothin left but ashes; so a man remains on band a all times to keep the combustion from being too rapid and to mend the mound as breaks appear in it. When it is all done the coal-burner gets

a few bushels of chargoal for his labor. Let us see what he wastes. It is shown that the manufacturers of croosote, acetic acid, wood al-chohol, mordant and other products of wood can make a profit on each of the products they get and have the chargoal clear of cost. The woo is packed in a tight iron retort and a fire is buil under the retort. The temperature is raised to the wood are converted into gas and vapor which pass through an iron or copper worm ensased in a jacket of cold water which condenses the vapors into various products, which are all

erwards seperated "Georgia pine, for instance, will yield by die stillation and condensation wood gas, a small amount of wood naphtha, a large amount of pyroligneous acid (a wood vinegar), a large amount of wood creesote oil, a small amount tar and a great quantity of charcoal. Nincords of wood will give 168 barrels of charcost 14 barrels of creosote oil, 10 barrels of and and a few gallons of naphtha and bitumen. The peroscous acid alone will pay all of the expense the labor and the wood creosote will want than pay for the wood and fuel Nobely by charcoal burner will claim that the sale is not as good as that produced in the wasted d Way he has been brought up to do it."

dustry anywhere in this country withit a fee years. Certain it is that wide-awake usiness men are doing all they can to root out what is left of the industry, in order to save the timber land for more valuable and useful purposes.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

The women who attended the Prohibition convention as delegates were, as was natural, those most prominent in the Women's Christian Temperance Union. There was not an officer of prominence in either of the two suffrage organizations among them. Two or three who are known as leading woman suffragists came in as spectators only. This is stated simply as a fact. The women who came as delegates, of who served on committees, were Prohibiticalsu before they were suffragists. They were of that number of conservative women who cam forth from the home to pray the saloon out of existence; of the women who, in the days the crusade, would have been horrified beyon expression at the suggestion of going near a political convention; of the women who objected to being classed with the strong-minded. With very few exceptions, those present here were preed from praying and crying about the saloons to seek the power of the ballot by the irresistible logic of events. They were here because their experience has convinced

Going about among the women, the only sug-gestion of "capture" heard by the writer was that of a witty Illinoisan, "that the women suroverhanging auburn lock, tie it with yellow rib bon and pin it up with a hair-pin."

At least three prominent women attending the convention have a peculiarly patriotic record Miss Mary Allen West, editor of the Union Signal, was active in sanitary and Christian ommission work, serving as secretary of the oldiers' Aid Society, of Galesburg, Ill., during ts entire existence. Here she gathered a num to Galesburg into a school and them for a year and a half. Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, corresponding secretary of the National W. C. T. U., is a member of the association formed by the Twenty-first Reg nent, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He iusband and brother served in this regiment, the ormer dying just before the close of the wat father was its chaplain, was known as the fighting chaple years twenty-two has held a reunion on the anniversary of the Battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, the central fi wre being the old chaplain, and for some yest Stewart, another of the "Crusade," was in the sanitary work of the war. She has written a book-"Memories of the Crusade"-which is soon to be issued.

Miss Sue M. Ketcham, who has been study ng in New York city with Mr. Wm. H. Chase, for six months past, has returned and is arrang ing for her summer art excusion. The objective point this year is the National Summer Sch at Round Lake, near Saratoga, and the art sto dents of the company will have all opportunities afforded by the art department of that school. Mr. B. R. Fitts, late of Muncia will be instructor, and Miss Ketcham assi Miss Ketcham's name has been added to that taken by the critics as that of one of the other The Brooklyn Eagle, in speaking the winter exhibit at the Ne York Academy, and which was nounced the best representative ext of American art ever made, save of Miss Kets am's picture: "The mispamed Study of a Ha cellently drawn and showing a girl pleasant is look at. He makes you like and respect his model, and he is an artist who will, one of these

days, be heard from." FLORENCE M. ADRINSON.

Woman Suffrage in Hendricks County. Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal DANVILLE, Ind., June 2.-This afternoon woman's suffrage meeting was held for th organization of the county of Hendricks. The people were addressed by Mrs. Helen M. Googa and Mrs. E. M. Seward. The meeting was as usually large and enthusiastic. The on tion was effected with the following officers who represent the most intelligent and bright wond of Danville: For president, Mrs. Nettis Har grave; vice-president, Mrs. D. M. White; secre taries, Miss Line Hinks, Miss Lillie Bayer of literature, Miss Lieueller.